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J. C. VAUGHAN, C. H. RAY, EDITORS.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 9, 1856.

The Free Soil Senators are Willing.

If the half the telegraph brings us is true, there seems to be no room to doubt that the Free Soil Senators are quite disposed to give the Administration all the aid in their power, toward the settlement of the Central American question, by war if Mr. Pierce and Lord Palmerston wish it. This is encouragement from a quarter where opposition was expected; but we are sorry to see that the good wishes of our side of the House, are much more embarrassing to the Black Democracy than would be its severest hostility. While Mr. Seward is serious and earnest, we fear that the President is only indulging in a little bluster for partisan advantage, and that he will switch off to some diplomatic side-track when the danger becomes imminent, or the South demands it, as Mr. Polk did before him. Let us hope, however, that the continued backing that he will receive from the Republican party, will enable him to defy Slavery into any State whose people exclaim it is not disgusted to be admitted as Slave; that the claim is a gross act of injustice to the South; but we are grateful for the opportunity to show that we are powerful enough to compel Slavery to submit to restriction. If Southern institutions are admitted into a sufficient number of the new States, we shall be satisfied.

"Thirdly" in the above is the cream of the joke. We hope our readers will laugh at it as heartily as we did.

Mr. Dallas as Minister to England.

Mister Dallas has not lately done any act so creditable to himself as the appointment of His Vice President Dallas to the English Mission. Mr. Dallas, though by no means a great man, has the dignity of character, the knowledge of the duties of his place, and the acquaintance with the usages of society, that will enable him to fully represent this country in the Court to which he is accredited. At this crisis in our relations with Great Britain, it is a mercy to this people that a *low scoundrel* like Mason, or black-head like Dodge, or a ruffian like Borland was not entrusted with the reputation or the weighty duties which must be reposed in the hands of Mr. Buchanan's successor.

REPUBLICANISM IN NEW JERSEY.—The Newark Advertiser says:

"Our Republican friends in other sections of the State will be glad to hear that arrangements are in progress for a representation of this District in the informal Convention at Trenton on the 22d of February. This is necessary, from a variety of considerations. We should be prepared to act with the Republicans elsewhere in the North to defeat the purposes of the Slave Oligarchy, and therefore we must be represented in their Councils. This course will meet any tendency to prevent union and harmony in our State action, because that union, if it takes place, must spring alike from a common sense of principles all looking towards the welfare of the State. There are some in the State who think that this union and harmony will be best preserved by ignoring the Slavery question; but it is impossible. Slavery is to-day the issue, and it utterly chimerical. If New Jersey is carried against the Democracy this fall in the Presidential struggle, it will be done by the Anti-Nebraska element."

The prospects now are that the Convention will be a full one, and that all the North, and several of the Southern States, will be represented.

A DARINGLY CONVERSANT.—The Boston *Post* says, in reference to the new and dangerous $10 counterfeits on the Agricultural Bank of Pittsfield, Mass., that they are altered from the genuine plates of the defunct Harre de Grace Bank of Maryland. These plates were made in New York in 1846, and were printed from and kept by the engravers till 1849, when, on a spurious order from the cashier of the Harre de Grace Bank, they were delivered up to "Charles Wood," whom nobody knows. Shortly after, this bank failed, under circumstances that created considerable excitement, and the cashier was imprisoned and prosecuted, though now believed to have been innocent, till his death about a year ago. These plates were never returned to the engravers, and peculiarities were recognized by the engravers in these new counterfeits, which appear to have been issued in considerable numbers and simultaneously at distant points. A banking house in St. Louis announces that they were there detected, as well as in New York, as counterfeits.

JURY.—A bill has been brought forward in the N. Y. Assembly to "allow married women whose husbands are drunkards, and who refuse and neglect to provide for their children, to transact business in her own name, and dispose of her children's earnings as she may deem best for her own support and their education; that she shall also have the power to execute indentures of apprenticeship for them, and that it shall be necessary to the validity of such indentures to have her name and consent.

GEN. SCOTT'S ANNUAL REPORT.—The Annual Report of the General-in-Chief of the Army has been laid before Congress. Gen. Scott revives in an able manner, the opposition of the Army, and recommends a Retired List, similar to that of the Navy. In this connection he remarks:

"Some forty or fifty officers, mostly in the higher commissions, rendered non-effective by the infirmities of age, by wounds received in battle, now pass downwards into lethargy and then perhaps, during the number of junior ex-officio, for the increased rank, which would, when they are too old, increase the field of promotion for the younger officers, but for the fact that those seniors, should create no other than Emerson can fully furnish. That none who knows its discomfort, and frequently of actual suffering? That firsthand [illegible] every one knows it to be an itch and a half itch? A little luck, where the "restorative dwelling" should be, you will find more of a worthy than prominence, as a friend of mine, Captain Dodgend Hanson of Section, daily and profound, more of real poetry and the higher forms of [illegible], than are combined in Emerson.

BOSTON INSURANCE COMPANIES.—At a meeting held in Henry Ward Beecher's Church last Wednesday eve, between $20,000 and $40,000 of the stock of the Kansas Emigrant Aid Society was subscribed, in shares of $50 each. Speaking of the vital issue between Freedom and Slavery, between Republicanism and Aristocracy, now pending in Kansas, and of the influence the North could send to aid there the truth and the right, Mr Beecher said among other things that "the Sharps Rifle was a truly moral agency".

American Industry.

The results that have been accomplished by American industry, are in no class of facts better shown than in the wonderful advance made by our railroads since their introduction in 1826. We offer proof in the following tables which need no explanation, and which are more eloquent than any rhetoric at our command:

Comparative statement of the total length of Railroads in each State of the Union in the beginning of 1855 and of 1856:

States.	1855.	1856.	Increase.
New Hampshire	472	472	
Vermont	540	540	
Massachusetts	1,267	1,267	
Rhode Island	108	108	
Connecticut	620	620	
New York	3,337	3,337	
New Jersey	1,000	1,000	
Pennsylvania	1,574	1,574	
Delaware	70	70	
Maryland	380	380	
Virginia	1,138	1,138	
North Carolina	859	859	
South Carolina	1,104	1,104	
Georgia	1,420	1,420	
Alabama	1,000	1,000	
Mississippi	1,000	1,000	
Louisiana	1,000	1,000	
Texas	1,000	1,000	
Arkansas	1,000	1,000	
Tennessee	1,000	1,000	
Kentucky	1,000	1,000	
Ohio	2,000	2,000	
Indiana	1,000	1,000	
Illinois	1,000	1,000	
Michigan	1,000	1,000	
Wisconsin	1,000	1,000	
Iowa	1,000	1,000	
California	1,000	1,000	
Total	28,000	28,000	

The *Railroad Record*, published in Cincinnati, gives in the table that we append, not only the number of miles of road now completed, but the miles in process of construction:

Summary of Railroads, Completed and in Progress, at the close of the year 1855.

Railroads of—	Miles Finished.	In Progress
Illinois	2,790	1,000
Indiana	1,600	1,000
Ohio	2,900	1,000
Michigan	1,000	1,000
Wisconsin	1,000	1,000
Iowa	1,000	1,000
Kentucky	1,000	1,000
Tennessee	1,000	1,000
Arkansas	1,000	1,000
Texas	1,000	1,000
Louisiana	1,000	1,000
Mississippi	1,000	1,000
Alabama	1,000	1,000
Georgia	1,420	1,420
South Carolina	1,104	1,104
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Virginia	1,138	1,138
Maryland	380	380
Delaware	70	70
Pennsylvania	1,574	1,574
New Jersey	1,000	1,000
New York	3,337	3,337
Connecticut	620	620
Rhode Island	108	108
Massachusetts	1,267	1,267
Vermont	540	540
New Hampshire	472	472
Aggregate in 1855	28,000	28,000
Aggregate in 1856	30,790	28,000
Increase	2,790	
Increase per cent.	9.96	

The sun does not shine upon any other country. It is which like results could have been wrought out in the length of time that has intervened between the day the first mile of track was laid down and the day on which we write.

European News.

The importance of the intelligence brought by the Arabia can hardly be over-estimated, whether we consider its bearing upon the hostilities now going on in Europe, or whether in its more immediate influence upon the markets of the United States. The gist of that intelligence is in the dispatch of Lord Seymour, the English Minister at Vienna, that

"Russia agrees to accept the Allies' proposals as a basis of negotiation."

We have little hope that the negotiations, when entered upon, will have any other result than a renewal of the war, with the animosity on each side still further inflamed by this negotiation. Whether the objects of either belligerent or other side has been achieved that can be regarded as a permanent or durable success. Russia maintains an attitude before the world as proud as that which she assumed before the war broke out. On the line of her territory, the Allies have not penetrated, whilst in her interior, and in the Peninsula the Allies have no foothold that anything less than a quarter of million of men would undertake to maintain. Her pretensions to interfere in the affairs of Turkey have not been abated; and she will, if peace be declared, be in the same position as liberty, and, relatively, quite as able to make her pretensions good as when the first blow was struck. Yet, unless she means peace, why this attempt to negotiate upon propositions that all the world knows she will not accept?

Of the sincerity of the desire of France and England to come to terms, there can be no doubt. Though all the advantages which have been gained are for the glory of their arms, enough has not been achieved to compensate them for the expenditure of men, money and military reputation that they must bear. Whatever they can do to heal the breach will be done. That they will be ready to trust to treaty stipulations, without guarantees for their observance, who can hesitate to believe?

Our own disposition is well understood apropos of what is going on. We are reached through the markets that are to be influenced by the result of the pacific propositions that have been entered upon, and we will not say that those who have bought at famine prices, upon the strength of the war spirit, and the supposed impossibility of compromise, will sell at terms that, to say the least, will leave no margin for profit.

The Laws that are to be Vindicated.

Entertaining these views, it will be my imperative duty to exert the whole power of the Federal Executive, to support [illegible] (of Kansas) to vindicate its laws, whether Federal or local, against all attempts of *organized* resistance.—*Pierce's Last Message.*

It is proven beyond all possibility of successful denial, that the laws made for the Territory of Kansas, were made by no such body as now from Missouri, under the name and title of a Legislature, in which the *people of Kansas* had no part or lot, and the acts of which have no binding force upon them. We have before published the infamous statute in relation to Slavery, to be found in the hands of Governor Wells, but we cannot resist the opportunity here offered, to again remind our readers of the real character of the laws which the President will enforce with the whole power of the country We quote a few sections from

AN ACT TO PUNISH OFFENCES AGAINST SLAVE PROPERTY.

SEC. 1. *If any person shall entice, decoy or carry out of Kansas* any slave belonging to another, with the intent to deprive the owner thereof of such slave for life, such person, on [illegible] shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

SEC. 2. If any person shall aid or assist in inducing, decoying or carrying away any slave as aforesaid, [illegible] DEATH or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

SEC. 3. If any person in this territory shall entice or harbor any stolen slave from another State, [illegible] he shall be punished as in the case of stealing slaves in this territory.

SEC. 4. If any person print, write, introduce into, publish or circulate, or cause to be brought into, published or circulated in this territory, any [illegible] or speech in favor of [illegible] or [illegible] or in favor of any resistance to the laws of this territory, any book, paper, [illegible] or any statement or publication, [illegible] calculated to produce a disaffection among the slaves of this territory, he shall be punished by imprisonment *at hard labor for not less than four years.*

SEC. 12. If any free person by speaking or writing assert or maintain that any person has not a right to hold slaves in the territory, or shall introduce any book, paper, [illegible] or other instrument of writing calculated to [illegible] the minds of slaves in the territory, or shall introduce into the territory, written, printed, published or circulated in this territory, any book, paper, [illegible] or other instrument of writing containing any denial of the rights of persons to hold slaves in this territory, SUCH PERSON SHALL BE GUILTY OF FELONY, AND PUNISHED BY IMPRISONMENT AT HARD LABOR FOR A TERM NOT LESS THAN TWO YEARS.

We submit, if laws like these, enacted under the circumstances that we have related, are to be enforced by the Army and Navy of the Union, that the efforts of the Ruffians to overthrow the Government, will not be long assisted in the North, where so much has been sacrificed that the Union might be preserved.

AMERICAN ORDER IN KENTUCKY.—The Grand Council of the American Order in Kentucky, met at Frankfort on Wednesday. Most of the day was occupied with preliminary business.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That our delegates to the National Nominating Convention of the American party of the United States, to be held in Philadelphia on the 22d of February next be instructed to urge and vote for a postponement of nominations for President and Vice President, and that we recommend the 4th day of July, 1856, as a suitable time for said nomination.

Resolved, That we recommend as open organization of the Order as practicable.

On the passage of the resolutions, the question was divided, and the part relating to the postponement of a nomination was carried by 100 to 70, and the remainder by an almost unanimous vote.

RUFUS WALKER HARRISON.—This celebrated Transcendentalist has been lecturing at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and a correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press* assumes to describe him:

Emerson, as a lecturer, has just three characteristics; three dominant impressions, I think, are made by him on his audience. They are his peculiar *manner*, the ugliest delivery, and the matter, or composition, of any man in the country. Next, if not even to [illegible] Emerson, could create no other than Emerson as he is personified. That none who knows its discomfort, and frequently of actual suffering? That firsthand [illegible] every one knows it to be an itch and a half itch? A little luck, where the "restorative dwelling" should be, you will find more of a worthy than prominence, as a friend of mine, Captain Dodgend Hanson of Section, daily and profound, more of real poetry and the higher forms of [illegible], than are combined in Emerson.

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Railroad Connection Complete between Quincy and Chicago.

On last Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 10½ A. M. the last rail was laid on the "Northern Cross Railroad," thus completing the connection between Chicago and the third city in population, wealth and importance, in the State. On Wednesday, at 10½ A. M. *the first train* under the charge of Young, that prince of Conductors, with a goodly number of citizens, and amid the cheers of large gathering of friends, left the Quincy Depot, and came through to Galesburgh on time. The passengers, after a delay there of 24 hours, by the snow banks, reached this city yesterday morning.

This Road, in the permanent nature of its construction, perfection of finish and beauty, and comfort of its rolling stock, is second to none in the country. It is an enduring monument to the enterprise and ability of the citizens of Quincy, through whose untiring energy it has been completed; and whom we hope to greet with fraternal cordiality when the opening celebration takes place, which we understand, will be early in May, when the flowers and foliage shall add their attractions to the beautiful country through which the road passes.

The closing of the "last link" places another Mississippi river city in direct communication with the Queen of the Lakes. The distance is 268 miles—168 to Galesburg, and from thence 100 miles to Quincy. A new region of great fertility and boundless resources is now thrown open to our business men. A glance at the map will show the importance of this new artery of trade and travel to Chicago. It sweeps through an hundred miles of country, about midway between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and connects at its southern terminus with the Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R., which is in process of construction through the best portion of Missouri, and which when completed must pour a flood of trade into Quincy and over the Q. & C. road.

A large amount of produce is accumulated in Quincy, awaiting the arrival of iron rail trains to be transported to this city. Only one passenger train a day will run between Galesburg and Quincy during the winter; after which there will be more frequent communications. A daily mail will be carried on the road to commence as quickly as arrangements with the Department can be effected, which may consume but a few days.

The Slave Case.

Conflict between the United States and State Officers.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

At the Hamilton County Station House, Monday afternoon, when the Marshals found that Mr. Beckingham was determined to have the slaves, they used, we are informed, various means to decoy him out, as one supposed, that they might took the doors against him. They succeeded in getting him to go and take a drink at the bar. Charles, but Jeff. was not to be caught in any such trap, and was determined to stay there till he could get his case before the Court. The Marshals claimed that they had got the use of the cells from Farns. Jeff. sent for the Mayor, who came in before the Marshals got there so authority for the use of the cells, and said the jail was the place for the slaves, and advised the Marshals to take them there. This they did not do, but took them to a private house in this city, which (such at least was the general understanding) they finally agreed to. When Buckingham started down with the slaves in the hack, the Marshal concocted a scheme to prevent the slaves from going into the Sheriff's hands.

Beasely, with the Kentuckians, piled into the conveyance with Buckingham and the slaves. Hall Marshal Ellis mounted with the driver, and directed him to drive to the United States Court building. Instead of so doing, the driver, when he was stopped, and the Kentuckians and others mounted Jeff. to hold him, while they hustled the slaves into the hack, and left Jeff. in the lurch. Jeff. soon extricated himself, and was up in the Marshal's office with the first slave, pretty quick. This is a very complimentary terms, the bad faith of the Marshals, and announced his purpose to have the slaves at all hazards. The war Republican Editor, and called on the people below, in the name of the United States, to aid him, and drove out of the office all who were not officers. The people did not lay hands on Jeff. By this time, a large crowd had collected in the street below, and Jeff. called for the slaves to be let down on cords and directed some one to inform Sheriff Brashears of the situation of things, and request him to bring with him a posse. He did not delay long. In a short time, Sheriff Brashears was on hand with a large force, and the Marshals finding themselves in a minority, deemed it unadvisable to make effective resistance, or having done enough to satisfy their official consciences, gave up the slaves.

The negroes were lodged in jail at about eight o'clock P. M., under the complete control of the Sheriff.

THE SHERIFF GIVES UP THE SLAVES.

Yesterday, Sheriff Brashears, having taken legal advice, and satisfied himself that the proper course of opinions by the Bar, concluding that Judge Burgoyne had no right to release her writ that had been served on the slaves, and becoming alarmed at his position, saw Marshal Bennett, who promised to bring him the writ under the slaves in his charge, thereby surrendering them to the U. S. officers. The return that the Sheriff will make to the Judge is, that the slaves are not in his custody. A sudden revolution of the position of Judge McLean in the Kentucky slave case, is said to be the cause of this somewhat precipitate change of front. The Sheriff says that the reports of the colloquy between Mr. Ellis, deputy Marshal of the U. S. Marshal, which have been circulated, are very considerable exaggerations—that there was really nothing particularly unprofessionally or heroic in the actions of either party.

Mr. Jolliffe examined the slaves yesterday, relative to their wish to go back to Kentucky to visit the Ohio on various occasions. The eldest of the women said that she had been allowed by her master to visit this city, as stated shortly, and the youngest (the one who it is thought killed her child) said that she had been brought over for the purpose of nursing her mistress, who was sick at one of the hotels.

LATER—MORE PARTICULARS — ACTION OF THE COURT.

The return that the Sheriff proposes to make this morning, before Judge Burgoyne, is that he found the slaves in the hands of United States Officers. The writ of *habeas corpus* placed in the hands of the Sheriff is judged invalid, as it was directed to the Sheriff of the United States Marshal, as individuals, instead of officers; and there are also other alleged pegs to which doubts are upon.

The slaves, as now situated, are subject to the control of the Marshals, but are not removed from the city. The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

"In the case of the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Railroad Company against the City of Erie, Judge Hotchkiss delivered the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court in favor of the Railroad Company. Holding, 1st,—That the act of April 16, 1846, (S. L. & A. R. Co.) does have the right to extend their Road through the streets of Erie to the Eastern boundary of the city, and connect with the Erie and North East Road. 2d. That the resistance of the work by the Mayor and Council of Erie is unlawful and ought to be restrained. An injunction, as prayed for, was granted, and a decree rendered against the city of Erie, Mayor and Council, for costs.

"In the case of the Erie & North East R. R. Company against Joseph Casey, it was held by Judges Char, Lowry and Knox, that the act of Assembly, repealing the charter of the Erie & North East Railroad Company, is constitutional and valid, and the Court refused an injunction. Chief Justice Woodward, and Judge Lewis held, that the act of repeal if unconstitutional and void. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States."

To make the matter more easily understood, we will set out the points involved in the cases above described:

First—There is the case of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, against the City of Erie. This is an injunction to restrain the authorities of Erie from interfering with the bridges and road to be constructed by said Company across the borough of Erie, to take the place of the condemned road of the Erie and North East Company. The construction of this road of course involves the borough will connect the C. P. & A. Road with the Erie and North East Road as it now is, excepting the portion will be at the line of the borough of Erie, instead of in the city of Erie.

Second—There is the case of the Erie and North East Railroad Company against Casey, the agent of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. This is an application for an injunction to restrain the defendant from taking possession of the road in behalf of the State; or, in other words, it is to test the validity and constitutionality of the Repeal Bill of last winter, commonly known as Thompson's bill. That bill repealed the charter of the Company and provided that the Agent of the State should take possession of the road. Mr. Casey was appointed such agent.

In the first case, it will be seen, is decided in favor of the Railroad folks, and the second against them. This last case, however, goes up to a higher Court, having in favor of the Railroad Company the dissenting opinions of the Chief Justice and one of his Associates.

The effect of these decisions is plain. The Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Company will proceed forthwith to occupy as much of the Erie and North East track as stretches across the city of Erie, only making a new line at the point bridges cross the streets. No interruption can occur by reason of the Court declaring the validity of the act repealing the Erie and North East Company's charter, inasmuch as that act provides that the Railroad, when in possession, and run it *as it is*, up to the East line of Erie, gives the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Road full power to act as aforesaid. Thus the connection is preserved by the very law which was intended to destroy it.

These decisions, therefore, render a break at Erie impossible. We congratulate the whole country upon the dawning of a day of better things in the history of the Erie and North East Railroad difficulties.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—We are glad to learn that there is a large majority of the Senate in favor of restoring the death penalty for murder. The Madison correspondent of the *Free Democrat* writes:

"The Senators who will certainly vote for the restoration, are—Messrs. Adams, Dwight, Fitzgerald, Gibson, Gill, Kelsey, Rose, Weil, Burgess, Dunn, Gernon, Giles, Hadley, O'Neil Taylor and Worthington—16. Harvey and Shellenberger are very undecided. The question meets a very hearty endorsement. The proposition meets a very hearty endorsement on the part of the Free State Editors of Illinois.

Departures for Nicaragua—Where is the U. S. District Attorney?

From the New York Commercial, January 5.

We learn that about one hundred and twenty persons will go down to the Republic of Nicaragua to-day on the Uncle Sam, being about the number sent on the Sierra Nevada and the Cortes. Among those who go to-day are Colonel Alphonso Sutter, with a company from the interior of nearly one hundred men. From this place, the names of Messrs. Stetson, McIntire, Gidding, Finney and Chase are confided, who are to be employed as clerks in the various departments of the government on their arrival at Granada.

Captain Mancivill, a Hungarian, and an officer under Kossuth in his native country, is also among the list of to-day. Mr. Mancivill is an author of some celebrity, and in case his military services are not required, he may devote himself to some literary productions of the interesting country he is about visiting. Messrs. Worthington and Wilkins, of Marysville, are also of those who depart to-day. Most of the recruits that are at present leaving are from the interior of the State. We understand that a company from Stockton, under command of Captain Quackenbush, will also have to-day.

We learn by a gentleman just returned from the Sandwich Islands, that "Yankee Sullivan" is basking in the sunshine of Royalty! He gives private lessons in the "noble art of self-defence" to the King of the Islands, and is bottle companion and body-guard to the King in barrooms and billiard saloons. He has given two public exhibitions to full houses.

☞ An able and lucid letter from Kossuth appeared in the New York *Times* of Saturday last. He says that if Austria and Prussia do the greater mistake, none more absurd could be made, than to believe that under any circumstances Russia is acting but warlike, but the reduction of her army is a conclusive evidence. Why forsake the logic of history, power, principle, and the dictates of Christianity, which can have no foundation, because their truth is impossible?" The conclusion of this letter is in process of construction through the best portion of Missouri, and which when completed must pour a flood of trade into Quincy and over the Q. & C. road.

A large amount of produce is accumulated in Quincy, awaiting the arrival of iron rail trains to be transported to this city. Only one passenger train a day will run between Galesburg and Quincy during the winter; after which there will be more frequent communications. A daily mail will be carried on the road to commence as quickly as arrangements with the Department can be effected, which may consume but a few days.

The Slave Case.

Conflict between the United States and State Officers.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

At the Hamilton County Station House, Monday afternoon, when the Marshals found that Mr. Beckingham was determined to have the slaves, they used, we are informed, various means to decoy him out, as one supposed, that they might took the doors against him. They succeeded in getting him to go and take a drink at the bar. Charles, but Jeff. was not to be caught in any such trap, and was determined to stay there till he could get his case before the Court. The Marshals claimed that they had got the use of the cells from Farns. Jeff. sent for the Mayor, who came in before the Marshals got there so authority for the use of the cells, and said the jail was the place for the slaves, and advised the Marshals to take them there. This they did not do, but took them to a private house in this city, which (such at least was the general understanding) they finally agreed to. When Buckingham started down with the slaves in the hack, the Marshal concocted a scheme to prevent the slaves from going into the Sheriff's hands.

Beasely, with the Kentuckians, piled into the conveyance with Buckingham and the slaves. Hall Marshal Ellis mounted with the driver, and directed him to drive to the United States Court building. Instead of so doing, the driver, when he was stopped, and the Kentuckians and others mounted Jeff. to hold him, while they hustled the slaves into the hack, and left Jeff. in the lurch. Jeff. soon extricated himself, and was up in the Marshal's office with the first slave, pretty quick. This is a very complimentary terms, the bad faith of the Marshals, and announced his purpose to have the slaves at all hazards. The war Republican Editor, and called on the people below, in the name of the United States, to aid him, and drove out of the office all who were not officers. The people did not lay hands on Jeff. By this time, a large crowd had collected in the street below, and Jeff. called for the slaves to be let down on cords and directed some one to inform Sheriff Brashears of the situation of things, and request him to bring with him a posse. He did not delay long. In a short time, Sheriff Brashears was on hand with a large force, and the Marshals finding themselves in a minority, deemed it unadvisable to make effective resistance, or having done enough to satisfy their official consciences, gave up the slaves.

The negroes were lodged in jail at about eight o'clock P. M., under the complete control of the Sheriff.

THE SHERIFF GIVES UP THE SLAVES.

Yesterday, Sheriff Brashears, having taken legal advice, and satisfied himself that the proper course of opinions by the Bar, concluding that Judge Burgoyne had no right to release her writ that had been served on the slaves, and becoming alarmed at his position, saw Marshal Bennett, who promised to bring him the writ under the slaves in his charge, thereby surrendering them to the U. S. officers. The return that the Sheriff will make to the Judge is, that the slaves are not in his custody. A sudden revolution of the position of Judge McLean in the Kentucky slave case, is said to be the cause of this somewhat precipitate change of front. The Sheriff says that the reports of the colloquy between Mr. Ellis, deputy Marshal of the U. S. Marshal, which have been circulated, are very considerable exaggerations—that there was really nothing particularly unprofessionally or heroic in the actions of either party.

Mr. Jolliffe examined the slaves yesterday, relative to their wish to go back to Kentucky to visit the Ohio on various occasions. The eldest of the women said that she had been allowed by her master to visit this city, as stated shortly, and the youngest (the one who it is thought killed her child) said that she had been brought over for the purpose of nursing her mistress, who was sick at one of the hotels.

LATER—MORE PARTICULARS — ACTION OF THE COURT.

The return that the Sheriff proposes to make this morning, before Judge Burgoyne, is that he found the slaves in the hands of United States Officers. The writ of *habeas corpus* placed in the hands of the Sheriff is judged invalid, as it was directed to the Sheriff of the United States Marshal, as individuals, instead of officers; and there are also other alleged pegs to which doubts are upon.

The slaves, as now situated, are subject to the control of the Marshals, but are not removed from the city. The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

"In the case of the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Railroad Company against the City of Erie, Judge Hotchkiss delivered the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court in favor of the Railroad Company. Holding, 1st,—That the act of April 16, 1846, (S. L. & A. R. Co.) does have the right to extend their Road through the streets of Erie to the Eastern boundary of the city, and connect with the Erie and North East Road. 2d. That the resistance of the work by the Mayor and Council of Erie is unlawful and ought to be restrained. An injunction, as prayed for, was granted, and a decree rendered against the city of Erie, Mayor and Council, for costs.

"In the case of the Erie & North East R. R. Company against Joseph Casey, it was held by Judges Char, Lowry and Knox, that the act of Assembly, repealing the charter of the Erie & North East Railroad Company, is constitutional and valid, and the Court refused an injunction. Chief Justice Woodward, and Judge Lewis held, that the act of repeal if unconstitutional and void. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States."

To make the matter more easily understood, we will set out the points involved in the cases above described:

First—There is the case of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, against the City of Erie. This is an injunction to restrain the authorities of Erie from interfering with the bridges and road to be constructed by said Company across the borough of Erie, to take the place of the condemned road of the Erie and North East Company. The construction of this road of course involves the borough will connect the C. P. & A. Road with the Erie and North East Road as it now is, excepting the portion will be at the line of the borough of Erie, instead of in the city of Erie.

Second—There is the case of the Erie and North East Railroad Company against Casey, the agent of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. This is an application for an injunction to restrain the defendant from taking possession of the road in behalf of the State; or, in other words, it is to test the validity and constitutionality of the Repeal Bill of last winter, commonly known as Thompson's bill. That bill repealed the charter of the Company and provided that the Agent of the State should take possession of the road. Mr. Casey was appointed such agent.

In the first case, it will be seen, is decided in favor of the Railroad folks, and the second against them. This last case, however, goes up to a higher Court, having in favor of the Railroad Company the dissenting opinions of the Chief Justice and one of his Associates.

The effect of these decisions is plain. The Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Company will proceed forthwith to occupy as much of the Erie and North East track as stretches across the city of Erie, only making a new line at the point bridges cross the streets. No interruption can occur by reason of the Court declaring the validity of the act repealing the Erie and North East Company's charter, inasmuch as that act provides that the Railroad, when in possession, and run it *as it is*, up to the East line of Erie, gives the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Road full power to act as aforesaid. Thus the connection is preserved by the very law which was intended to destroy it.

These decisions, therefore, render a break at Erie impossible. We congratulate the whole country upon the dawning of a day of better things in the history of the Erie and North East Railroad difficulties.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—We are glad to learn that there is a large majority of the Senate in favor of restoring the death penalty for murder. The Madison correspondent of the *Free Democrat* writes:

"The Senators who will certainly vote for the restoration, are—Messrs. Adams, Dwight, Fitzgerald, Gibson, Gill, Kelsey, Rose, Weil, Burgess, Dunn, Gernon, Giles, Hadley, O'Neil Taylor and Worthington—16. Harvey and Shellenberger are very undecided. The question meets a very hearty endorsement. The proposition meets a very hearty endorsement on the part of the Free State Editors of Illinois.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH AND MAILS.

Senate—Election of Printer—Mr. Dallas.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent telegraphs: "A caucus of Senators opposed to the Administration was held this morning. They could not agree on a candidate for Printer, and determined to go into the Senate and support whoever they choose.

When the Senate met the excitement was intense. It is said that the President was near at hand after the first ballot was announced; it secured the Union editors to be in a minority, but Nayard of Delaware and Pratt of Ind., on the floor, on the 4th ballot changed front, and Brown of Mississippi refusing to vote, Nicholson was declared elected. Quite a number of Democratic Senators exhibited considerable agony in casting their votes.

The President having sent in Mr. Dallas' appointment as Minister to England, a motion was made to have it confirmed immediately, but Mr. Clayton objected, and thought it should be referred to the proper Committee in order that Senators might understand his Cuban position on important questions, respecting our foreign relations.

Mr Clayton's proposition prevailed, and it was so ordered.

The nomination was therefore referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The report will probably report on Monday. It is understood he will sustain Senator Seward in the position he took.

Gen. Wilson will make a speech on the Central American question. He will advocate the abrogation of the Clayton Bulwer treaty, because no interpretation of it can be agreed upon by the high contracting parties, nor even by the leading statesmen of our own country. He cause no interpretation of it can be agreed upon by the high contracting parties, nor even by the leading statesmen of our own country, and because Great Britain has violated its provisions. He is out and out in favor of recognizing Walker's government.

Southern Commercial Convention

RICHMOND, Jan. 21.

The Southern Commercial Convention re-assembled to-day, and permanently organized by electing Gen. Nicholson of Maryland, President, and Vice Presidents from Texas, Indiana, Mississippi, Louisiana, Virginia, North Carolina and D.C. Gov. Wise was present and invited to a seat on the platform. Mr. Abert of D.C. offered a resolution, declaring that notwithstanding the painful conditions of our fellow-citizens of the North, we feel a devoted attachment to the Union, and a determination to preserve it. All resolutions referred to the business committee. Twenty-two delegates were present. The dinner to-morrow will be a splendid affair.

Mr. Dallas Accepts the English Mission.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.

Mr. Dallas has sent to the President his acceptance of the Mission to England.

Treasury Report.

The Treasurer's report gives the net amount in the U.S. Treasury, subject to draft, as $24,061,000.

K. N. Convention in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.

An American Convention, was held yesterday. Resolutions were passed that the delegates should go to the Springfield platform and no other, and those recommending Millard Fillmore for the Presidency, were laid upon the table.

News from Kansas.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

The *Tribune* of this evening has the following letter from Lawrence, Kansas Territory, dated Jan. 31st:

The citizens of the city have been called out at midnight, on Saturday last before its defence of the people there from the violence of a mob from Missouri!

The enemy made an attack on the night but. In its defence two Missourians were killed and two Free State men badly wounded. Brown of Lawrence and Hutchinson are badly wounded in the hands of a mob who threaten to hang them to-night.

Messengers have been sent over the Territory to rally the Free State men, and runners may have been sent to Missouri to rally a large mob. The military commander of Lawrence will start for the post of danger soon.

Gens. Robinson, Lane, and others are in council. Gov. Reeder has been sent to Eastern companies to be in readiness to march to Easton in a few hours. Men on horseback have started for Lexington, Ky., to get help. Gov. Reeder has come general. Another version of the Kickapoo story.

[Commercial.]

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—*Notice to Shippers and Owners of Coal:*—On Goods shipped from Philadelphia or Baltimore, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, destined for Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Galena, Rock Island, Burlington, Davenport, St. Paul, and other points in the Northwest, and for the various Stations along the line of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, the owners will save five cents per 100 pounds by ordering their Goods consigned direct to the undersigned, instead of to Commission Merchants or Special Freight Agents of Pennsylvania Railroad, at Pittsburgh.

Before sending Goods to the Depot, shippers should mark packages, (and also on their dray tickets) care J. A. Caughey, Pittsburgh.

No charge will be made by the undersigned for receiving Goods sent by rail, to be carried on the C. & P. Railroad.

J. A. CAUGHEY,
Freight Agent, C. & P. R. R.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

To-Day's Advertisem'ts.

BOARDING HOUSE TO RENT, SITUATED within one block of the Court House; already containing a large number of boarders; possession given immediately. Inquire of [illegible] 2d floor.

BOARDING—TWO LARGE COMMUNICATING Second Story Front Rooms to let, with board.

Also, a pleasant Back Room, at 180 Madison street, room No. 2.

FOR SALE, A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, requiring but small capital, and paying a profit of 50 per cent. Machine is in operation. Inquire at 58 Randolph street. feb8-1t-pd

REAL ESTATE AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

Removal.

GEO. G. GRUBB HAS REMOVED TO No. 26 Randolph, between Clark and Wells street, will still attend to the Auction and Commission business. Liberal advances on private sale. feb8-1t-pd

GEO. G. GRUBB,
REAL ESTATE AGENT, AND AUCTION and Commission Merchant, No. 26 Randolph, between Clark and Wells streets, Chicago. Will attend to sales of Real Estate, Goods, Stocks, Furniture and Merchandise of all kinds. feb8-1t-pd

For Sale Cheap

WELLS STREET—50 FEET BY 99½ FEET deep, South side of the Alley, between Monroe and Madison streets

Special Notices.

BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye.—The Original, True and Reliable. Harmless as well as instantaneous. The worker takes no risk in using it. Natural Color Produced. Sold and applied at No. 16 BOND-ST., NEW YORK. Also, BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN DENG ... Address Deng & Co., Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—COLORED WOMAN WASHER and CHAMBERMAID. ...

INFORMATION WANTED OF MARGARETTE BURKE, ... Address Box 2,000, Chicago Post Office.

SERVANT GIRL WANTED—A GIRL ... Inquire at No. 3 Tremont-st.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF A BOY, ... Address Box 1,000, Chicago Post Office.

BOOK-KEEPER WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE ... BRINCKERHOFF & PENTON, 84 Lake-st.

GIRLS WANTED.—TWO OR THREE ... Inquire at No. 3 Tremont-st.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH $13,000, TO ... No Lake-st.

WANTED, LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS ... Address Box 1,000, Chicago Post Office.

Board and Boarding.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENTLEMEN ...

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTEEL BOARDERS ...

BOARD ON WABASH AVENUE.—A FEW ...

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH ...

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—THE SUBSCRIBER ...

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN, WITH THEIR ...

To Let or Lease.

YARD TO RENT.—193 FEET ON THE ... Inquire at No. 3 Tremont-st.

DARBORN STREET.—TO LEASE.—THE ...

FOR RENT—AN EXTENSIVE SOAP ... CHAS. CRANE.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, ...

WAR EAGLE MILLS TO RENT.—THE ...

FOR RENT.—THE NEW BRICK STORE ...

For Sale.

FARM FOR SALE.—80 ACRES W. ... BRINCKERHOFF & PENTON, 84 Lake-st.

A GENTLEMAN DECLINING HOUSE ...

FOR SALE.—TEN ACRES OF LAND, LOCATED ... D. GOODWILLIE.

FOR SALE.—A LOT SITUATED ON CANAL-ST. ... D. GOODWILLIE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGED FOR GOOD ... D. GOODWILLIE.

FOR SALE.—THE MACHINERY AND ... Inquire at No. 3 Tremont-st.

A NEW AND VERY FINE ... BRINCKERHOFF & PENTON, 84 Lake-st.

FOR SALE.—ONE OR MORE SHOW ... Inquire at No. 3 Tremont-st.

FOR SALE, 24 BY 100, ON WATER ... Inquire at No. 3 Tremont-st.

FOR SALE, 1 ACRE IN LOT 21 OF ... Inquire at No. 3 Tremont-st.

Lost and Found.

MONEY LOST, ON YESTERDAY, 28TH ...

GLOVE LOST, SATURDAY NIGHT. ...

LOST, ON THURSDAY EVENING, 24TH ... EDWARD EWBANK.

General Notices.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE WARNED ...

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A ... CHICAGO.

CARD. ...

THE SUBSCRIBER HEREBY ANNOUNCES ...

DRY GOODS STORE FOR SALE, IN ...

SOUTH BRANCH PROPERTY FOR SALE. ...

VALENTINES. ...

KEEN & LEE ARE NOW PREPARED TO ...

CHICAGO LEAD PIPE AND Sheet Lead Works! ... COLLINS & BLANCHARD.

LITTLE, ALDEN & CO., NEW YORK AND BOSTON ... Portsmouth Lawns, New Styles.

PACIFIC MILLS, ... PRINTED CALICOES.

FOR HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, &c. ...

COAL! COAL! COAL!—SCREENING ...

FOR SALE.—ALL KINDS OF FINISHED ... P. W. GATES & CO.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—WE ARE ...

50 BBLS BEACHER'S SYRUP FOR SALE ... E. REMOTE & Co.

DAILY TRIBUNE

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

WILLIAM W. PECK, ... EDITOR.

Saturday Morning, ... Feb. 8, 1856.

The Arabia's News.

We were obliged to go to press yesterday morning without the Arabia's news, as it was first all received until 4 o'clock A. M.

By a rule of the Post Office we are required to have the Tribune, for mail subscribers, at the Post Office by 4:30, A. M. Our mail editing is nearly 1400 copies, and our inwardly morning's, 1500 copies. Two hours is little enough time to give the mail clerks time to write, put up, and deliver at the P. O., so large a mail as ours. Then it commences some time after type setting steps to read and correct proof, make up the forms, send them to the press-room, get them on the press, and commence printing and folding. From 40 to 60 minutes are thus consumed, ordinarily. It will be seen that, when dispatches are received after 2 A. M., the papers for the mails are liable to be too late. As a choice of evils, we prefer to leave out such dispatches rather than disappoint our mail subscribers in their papers, and cause a late delivery to those in the city.

A Card.

The undersigned, while connected with the Chicago Tribune as partners in the firm of T. A. Stewart & Co., but at that time exercising no editorial control over its columns, saw with great regret, in the papers of the 23d and 27th of April, 1855, articles attacking the personal character of Mr. Stephen D. La Rue of this city, charging him with almost every crime that a man can commit. Such articles would never have appeared with our consent, but we did not see or know of them until after their publication. Mr. La Rue naturally felt aggrieved at such grave charges; and as the only publication which we must respectfully have greatly effected his character and injured him seriously in the community. He was then, and still is personally a stranger to us, but we have no reason to believe that there is any foundation for the charges.

Believing as we do that no cause can be advanced by violent attacks on private character or harsh personal abuse; and for the purpose so far as possible of making amends to Mr. La Rue, and setting him right with the public, we cheerfully admit that the articles in question were unwarranted, and unhesitatingly disavow the charges therein contained, one and all.

T. WRIGHT.
J. D. WHITTER.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—Let this be your ... true! That it makes no deleterious dye ... BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—Perfection is not ... BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

Bailey's Genuine Pain Extractor will ... CHARLES BAILEY, Proprietor, 10 Ann-st., New York.

TO KNIGHT TEMPLARS.—A retired Clergyman ... JOHN M. HOAGNALL, No. 39 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A BLESSING AGUE REMEDY IS A PUBLIC ... Sold by all the principal Druggists.

J. H. THOMPSON'S PORAUS OPTINE AND LOTION TREATMENT ... In Lake street, 2nd floor, Chicago.

A BLOOMING COMPLEXION AND GOOD APPETITE ... BRINCKERHOFF & PENTON, 84 Lake-st.

NOTICE.—While so many are suffering with ... BRINCKERHOFF & PENTON, 84 Lake-st.

GIRLS WANTED.—TWO OR THREE ... No Lake-st.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH $13,000, TO ... No Lake-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, ... JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chicago.

DR. J. H. THOMPSON'S INFANTASMUS LIQUID HAIR DYE. ... J. H. THOMPSON, 8 Warren street, New York.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF LAND, LOCATED ... D. GOODWILLIE.

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FOR SALE, 1 ACRE IN LOT 21 OF ... Inquire at No. 3 Tremont-st.

CHEAP FOR CASH.—A SMALL STOCK OF ... Apply

Legal Notices.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
In Chancery before the Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of the State of Illinois.
Francis E. Wright, Complainant, }
vs. } Bill for Injunction, &c.
Thomas Medill, Defendant. }
Thomas F. Hayward, Complainant, }
vs. } Bill for Injunction, &c.
Same, Defendant. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all persons interested in the above entitled causes, that the undersigned, Clerk of the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Illinois, will, on the first Monday in December next, (being the 7th day of said month,) at his office in the City of Chicago, in said District, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the property and effects of the said Francis E. Wright and Thomas F. Hayward, consisting of the printing materials, presses, and other property used in the publication of the Chicago Tribune newspaper, and the good will of the said publication, and all the right, title, and interest of the said Francis E. Wright and Thomas F. Hayward therein, and thereto, and in the premises, and all the right, title, and interest of the said Francis E. Wright and Thomas F. Hayward in and to the lease of the premises occupied by the said publication, and the fixtures and appurtenances thereto belonging, and all the right, title, and interest of the said Francis E. Wright and Thomas F. Hayward in and to the contracts for the delivery of newspapers, and the subscription list of the said publication, and all the right, title, and interest of the said Francis E. Wright and Thomas F. Hayward in and to the contracts for the publication of advertisements in the said publication, and all the right, title, and interest of the said Francis E. Wright and Thomas F. Hayward in and to the contracts for the publication of legal notices in the said publication, and all the right, title, and interest of the said Francis E. Wright and Thomas F. Hayward in and to the contracts for the publication of the laws of the United States in the said publication, and all the right, title, and interest of the said Francis E. Wright and Thomas F. Hayward in and to the contracts for the publication of the proceedings of the Supreme Court of the United States in the said publication, and all the right, title, and interest of the said Francis E. Wright and Thomas F. Hayward in and to the contracts for the publication of the proceedings of the Circuit Court of the United States in the said publication, and all the right, title, and interest of the said Francis E. Wright and Thomas F. Hayward in and to the contracts for the publication of the proceedings of the District Court of the United States in the said publication, and all the right, title, and interest of the said Francis E. Wright and Thomas F. Hayward in and to the contracts for the publication of the proceedings of the Court of Claims in the said publication, and all the right, title, and interest of the said Francis E. Wright and Thomas F. Hayward in and to the contracts for the publication of the proceedings of the Court of Chancery